BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 IN THE MATTER OF 3 JOHN C. KNEELAND, 4 Appellant, PCHB No. 778 5 v. FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, 6 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW OLYMPIC AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY, AND ORDER 7 Respondent. 8 9

THIS MATTER being an appeal of a \$250 outdoor fire violation;
having come on regularly for hearing before the Pollution Control
Hearings Board on the 27th day of May, 1975, at Lacey, Washington;
and appellant, John C. Kneeland, appearing through his attorney,
Glenn E. Correa and respondent, Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority,
appearing through its attorney, Fred D. Gentry; and Board members
present at the hearing being W. A. Gissberg (presiding), Chris
Smith and Walt Woodward and the Board having considered the sworn
testimony, exhibits, records and files herein and having entered

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on the 13th day of June, 1975, its proposed Findings of Fact, 1 Conclusions of Law and Order, and the Board having served said 2 proposed Findings, Conclusions and Order upon all parties herein 3 by certified mail, return receipt requested and twenty days having 4 elapsed from said service; and 5 The Board having received no exceptions to said proposed 6 Findings, Conclusions and Order; and the Board being fully advised 7 in the premises; now therefore, 8 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that said proposed 9 Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, dated the 13th 10 day of June, 1975, and incorporated by this reference herein and 11 attached hereto as Exhibit A, are adopted and hereby entered as the 12 Board's Final Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order herein. 13 DONE at Lacey, Washington this day of 14 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 15 16 17 18 Membe 19 20 21 22 23 24

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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## CERTIFICATION OF MAILING

> Mr. Fred D. Gentry Bean, Gentry and Rathbone P. O. Box 2317 Olympia, Washington 98507

> Mr. Glenn E. Correa Attorney at Law Bell Building 121 South Fourth Street Shelton, Washington 98584

> > LARENE BARLIN

POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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                                  BEFORE THE
                       POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD
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                            STATE OF WASHINGTON
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   IN THE MATTER OF
   JOHN C. KNEELAND,
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                                                PCHB No. 778
                Appellant,
5
        v.
                                              FINDINGS OF FACT,
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                                              CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
                                              AND ORDER
   OLYMPIC AIR POLLUTION
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  CONTROL AUTHORITY,
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               Respondent.
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        PER W. A. GISSBERG: A formal hearing on the appeal of John C.
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11 Kneeland (hereinafter appellant) came on before Board members W. A.
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  Gissberg (presiding), Chris Smith and Walt Woodward on May 27, 1975
  at Lacey, Washington. Appellant appeared by and through his attorney,
14 Glenn E. Correa; respondent by its attorney, Fred D. Gentry.
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  Darkow, Olympia court reporter, recorded the proceedings.
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        From testimony heard and exhibits examined, the Pollution Control
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  Hearings Board makes the following
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## FINDINGS OF FACT

Ι.

Respondent, pursuant to Section 5, chapter 69, Laws of 1974, 3rd Ex. Sess, has filed with this Board a certified copy of its Regulation I containing respondent's regulations and amendments thereto.

II.

On October 28, 1974, respondent's inspector investigating a complaint of smoke from the Shelton Health Department, observed a large (15' x 20') smoldering fire on property owned and controlled by appellant near Goose Lake, Mason County, Washington. No permit had been issued for the fire and it was in an area in which prior fires had obviously occurred within a refuse dumping site used as such pursuant to a property right of ITT Rayonier. The instant fire had in it oil filters, plastic jugs, Visqueen, cardboard and foam material.

III.

Respondent's Regulation I makes it unlawful to cause or allow any open fire of the type here involved without a permit therefor and, under no circumstances is garbage or material containing petroleum or rubber products to be openly burned. Respondent's Regulation further provides at Section 9.01(e)

"It shall be prima facie evidence that the person who owns or controls property on which an open fire, prohibited by this Regulation, occurs has caused or allowed said open fire."

IV.

Both ITT Rayonier, the user of the dump site, and appellant deny that they ignited the fire. Appellant also vigorously asserted

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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that he had no knowledge concerning, and did not authorize it, but speculated that it was started by "Honda people", who frequently trespass upon his considerable acreage, notwithstanding his prior efforts at having the Sheriff stop such. No gate precluded entry to the dump site, however. Appellant has made it a practice to bury the refuse upon his property. Respondent was unable to prove who ignited the fire or how the fire was started, nor identify the legal relationship between appellant and two persons who stated, three days after the fire in question, that fires were occasionally and periodically burned on appellant's property. Appellant was aware of the existence and propensity of fires occurring on his property

V.

Respondent issued and personally served upon appellant its notices of violations alleging violations of Section 9 01 of its Regulation I and imposed a civil penalty of \$250, from which appellant appealed.

VI.

Appellant, after receiving respondent's imposition of civil penalty, took the only other remaining reasonably available course of action to prevent unauthorized fires, i.e., the construction of a gate to deter, if not prevent, future fires Appellant has no prior record of violating respondent's regulations.

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Any Conclusion of Law hereinafter recited which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these findings, the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to these

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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The effect of Section 9.01(e) of respondent's regulation is to create a rebuttable presumption sufficient to create a prima facie case against appellant. Upon proof that an unlawful open fire has occurred upon property owned by appellant, the burden of going forward with the evidence shifted to appellant (but not the burden of proof). Appellant's testimony and proof which we accept as factual in this case, was that he neither ignited, authorized nor had knowledge of the instant open fire. At such point but for appellant's additional testimony, the burden of going forward would ordinarily be shifted back to respondent. However, appellant's own testimony established the fact that. he was aware of a history of prior dump site fires upon his property; trespassers frequently entered thereon and fires at such times occurred; he has now constructed a gate which will prevent the entrance upon his property of those to whom he attributed the fires.

II.

We hold that the owner of a refuse dump site who is in control thereof "causes or allows" a fire upon his land when he fails to take reasonable and timely precautions to prevent the continuing and unauthorized entry thereon of persons known by him to ignite fires or who fails to prevent the ignition of such burnable materials by burying such, and a fire thereafter occurs.

III.

Appellant violated Section 9.01 of respondent's Regulation I

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER IV.

Considering this to be appellant's first violation of respondent's regulation and the fact that he has now constructed a gate to the entrance to the refuse site, and, considering all of the facts of this case, we believe \$200 of the \$250 civil penalty should be suspended upon the condition that appellant does not violate respondent's regulations for a period of five years from the date of the final order herein.

v.

Any Finding of Fact which should be deemed a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such.

Therefore, the Pollution Control Hearings Board issues this ORDER

Respondent's notice of violation and imposition of a civil penalty are affirmed. However, \$200 of the \$250 civil penalty is suspended upon the condition that appellant does not violate respondent's regulations for a period of five years from the date of the final order herein.

DATED this 13th day of like

POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD

FINDINGS OF FACT,

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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